

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTANA.

Received up to 23rd February, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 20th February, observes that it does not concur with Colonel Osborne in his opinion of Lord Dufferin, as expressed through the columns of the *Statesman*. Colonel Osborne says that his Lordship will simply beguile natives with specious words like Lord Lytton, but will not bestow any substantial benefits on them. But the *Koh* does not subscribe to this view. On his arrival in this country Lord Dufferin's attention was engrossed by the Central Asian difficulty for some time. Then the Burman question came to the front, and an expedition had to be sent against Theebaw. Now that the war is over and Burma has been annexed, there is reason to hope that the Viceroy will devote his attention to internal affairs, provided no new difficulty occurs.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Quisar* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, says that it appears from the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy desires to re-organise the armies of native princes and

Circulation,
208 copies.

Proposed re-organisation
of the armies of Native
States.

officer them by Europeans. But the appointment of European military officers in Native States will be as objectionable as the appointment of European Prime Ministers there would be.

Circulation
335 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 17th February, publishes a picture in which the British Residents in Native States. Resident in a Native State is represented as supporting the native prince on the palm of his hand and making him dance there like a child.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 17th February, says that it has been justly observed by a Finance Committee. Sanskrit author that the thoughts and acts of great men correspond with their words. But this cannot be said of the present Viceroy, as is evident from his conduct in the Finance Committee business. In his speech in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Act, His Excellency declared that a Financial Commission would be appointed, consisting of suitable men, to overhaul the public expenditure, with a view to reduce it. But he has not adhered to his words. He has appointed only a Committee instead of a Commission, and it has not been formed properly. All the members are Government servants except one. However able they may be, they cannot be expected to give a free expression to their views. They will do only what they are bid to do by Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranade is the only native member, and he, too, is a Government servant. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji would have been the right man in the right place. He is not connected with the public service, and, above all, he has made the Indian finances his special study. He has written books and delivered lectures on the subject both in England and this country. The *Sudhā* is not much acquainted with Mr. Hardie, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, and therefore it cannot say anything for or against his selection.

The expectation excited in the public mind of effective retrenchment by the Viceroy's declaration in the Legislative Council has been destroyed by the constitution of the Finance Committee, and his conduct in this matter furnishes additional proof of the inconsistency that has been so often noticed between his words and deeds.

The *Punjab Punch* (Lahore), of the 17th February, after giving a list of the members of the

The same.

Finance Committee, regrets to say

that only one native member has been appointed, and that he, too, is a gentleman with whose views the public are yet little acquainted. Nothing can be expected from such a Committee. It is almost impossible that European members will recommend any economical reforms which are likely to be injurious to European officers. In fact, the establishment of the Committee will only involve a great deal of unnecessary expenditure, because it will work at Simla for eight months. It appears from the *Hindustan* of Lucknow that the late Sir Salar Jang, who was obliged to enforce economy in the administration in Hyderabad soon after his elevation to the Prime Ministership, first reduced his own pay by one-half, and that he again made a reduction in his pay on another similar occasion. But Lord Dufferin would be highly displeased if any one were to propose a reduction in his salary. If the pay of Lieutenant-Governors were reduced to sixty thousand rupees a year, the official migrations to the hills were put a stop to, natives were more largely appointed to offices of trust and responsibility on reduced pay, and European troops were displaced by Native troops, a great saving would be effected. But these measures will never commend themselves to the Committee, which is sure to content itself with dismissing some native Government servants. The Lieutenant-Governors themselves and, in consultation with them, some native official and non-official members should be also admitted to the Committee.

Circulation,
80 copies.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th February, says that every Government should keep its word to its subjects and take them into its confidence. This is specially necessary for the Government of India, because natives are a very suspicious people. Even when a census is taken or other enquiries of that nature are made, they suppose that some new tax will be introduced. But it is to be regretted that the Government sometimes acts contrary to its words and still more strengthens the popular suspicion. Its conduct in connection with the Finance Committee affair is a recent instance in point. Looking at the terms in which Lord Dufferin referred to the subject in his speech in the Legislative Council, it was generally supposed that his Lordship was earnestly bent on a reduction of the public expenditure and would appoint a strong Commission consisting of Europeans and natives, officials and non-officials. But the Government of India has only appointed a Committee and not a Commission, and it will be composed almost entirely of Civilians. Moreover, only one native member has been nominated, and he is also a Government servant. The Committee, consisting entirely of official members, will be in a way both the accused and the judge, and consequently it will come to nothing. The native and the Anglo-Indian Press, with the exception of subservient newspapers, are equally dissatisfied with the action of Government. The *Shafiq* then gives the substance of an article that appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in which exception was taken to the constitution of the Committee on the score of the weakness of the native element and some economical proposals were made, and remarks that it concurs in every word of the article.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khândwa), of the 17th February, finds fault with the constitution of the Finance Committee on the ground that only one native member has been appointed, and observes that out of the seven members at least three should have been natives. However, it may be hoped that

Mr. Ranade, who is an able and experienced man, will conscientiously perform his duty and make his voice heard in the Committee.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th February, London riots and natives. adverting to the late London riots, observes that a large number of workmen, being reduced to starvation from want of employment, gathered together and wandered about in the streets of the metropolis like so many hungry wolves, breaking the windows of clubs and robbing shops. Natives can take a lesson even from these English rioters. Nothing can be further from the desire of the *Hindustán* than that they should do anything illegal or hostile to Government. It is fully alive to the circumstance that if Englishmen retired to-day, to-morrow the country would be seized by Russia, France, and Portugal. The *Hindustán* means that all classes of natives, Hindús, Musalmans, and Christians, should unanimously agitate for the acquisition of their just rights and privileges in a firm but constitutional way. At present they quietly put up with every kind of official oppression, but never open the mouth of complaint. The Government of India, being convinced of the tyranny and oppression of Sadiq Hasan in Bhopal, has degraded him, but the people in the State never raised their voice against him.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th February, London riots. commenting upon the same subject, remarks that it cannot resist the temptation of drawing the attention of Government to the difference between the character of Englishmen and natives on this occasion. Although there is plenty of employment for the working classes in England, and the minimum income of a labourer there is 10 or 12 annas a day, yet the labourers are ready to commit serious riots when their income is at all reduced. On the other hand, the wages of a labourer do not exceed 2½ annas a day in this country, and they are further

Circulation,
275 copies.

reduced by taxation. Impressment of labour is largely in vogue in the country, and thousands of men are actually exposed to starvation from want of employment. But still they do not complain and quietly bear their woes and sufferings. The *Najm* is surprised that, in spite of such loyalty on the part of natives, Government has not conceded to them equal rights with Englishmen.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th February, says that when unemployed persons in England commit riots, Government is obliged to do something for the relief of their distress. But if such an outbreak were to take place in this country, it would be considered as a rebellion. Sir Rivers Thompson had better be sent to London to provide relief for the unemployed. He would be able to save them from starvation by allowing them only half an anna a day as wages, as he did on the occasion of the late scarcity of grain in Bengal. His departure would be also welcome to natives.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 19th, 20th, and 21st February, gives an abstract of the speeches delivered at the Income-tax Meeting held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, and observes that in previous numbers it commented on the causes that have necessitated additional taxation. But there is no doubt that Government could not have devised a less objectionable form of direct taxation than the income-tax. When traders are taxed, there seems to be no reason why doctors, pleaders, barristers-at-law, and Government servants, who are much better off than they, should be exempt. The Mayo Hall Meeting consisted entirely of those classes which have hitherto enjoyed an immunity from taxation. Pandit Ajudhiyá Náth, who presided at the meeting, said that the income-tax was disapproved by all classes of the community. But this is not the case. The tax is opposed only by the learned professions and the public services, to which it has now been extended. However, the

Income-tax Meeting, Allahabad.

Hindustan concurs with the Pandit in thinking that the cotton import duties should be revived and that both the civil and military expenditure should be reduced.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, received on the 17th idem, publishes a picture in which an Englishman is represented as milking a cow, and the milk-pail is called the Income-tax. (The same paper, of the 11th February, publishes a picture representing the income-tax as a monster carrying a pair of shears and dancing wildly with joy.)

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Tatiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, says that when the importation of only a few thousand additional European troops owing to the near approach of Russia has necessitated the introduction of an income-tax, it is not difficult to understand how largely the taxation will be increased if this country is ever actually exposed to a foreign invasion. Hence, in order to escape such a calamity, the native population should pray day and night that no adversary may approach our frontier. It is generally supposed that in the near future a capitation tax, like the *jazia* levied by the old Muhammadan kings, will be introduced. There is reason to fear that Lord Dufferin will before long undo all that his illustrious predecessor did in the direction of conciliation. The truth is that the Conservatives did much mischief during their short-lived administration. But, fortunately for this country, the Liberals have again acceded to office, and Lord Ripon has obtained a seat in the new Ministry.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Waqya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 15th February, says that District Officers cannot exercise too great care in selecting subordinate officers for the assessment of the income-tax. The assessors should be persons of well-known honesty and uprightness, in whom both the District Officers and the people have confidence.

Circulation,
225 copies.

Circulation,
183 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, complains that clerks attached to Tahsildars' offices are generally allowed only Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 a month as pay. Obviously these rates are inadequate for their support, and they are consequently obliged to make both ends meet by borrowing and by extorting bribes from the people. Even the income of railway coolies exceeds their pay.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 15th February, praises Mr. Adams, the District Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. Whish, Joint Magistrate, Benares, for their ability, diligence, and sympathy with the people, and notices with approval the activity exhibited by the latter in arresting a body of gamblers and the interest taken by him in a case of theft.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 17th February, is glad to say that its strictures on the regulation of the Māgh Mela were not lost on the Local Government. This year the management of the fair was entrusted to a Hindū, and not to a Muhammadan officer as usual; and the result was that many evil practices which had long prevailed under the late régime were put a stop to on the late occasion. Now the *Samāchār* desires to draw the attention of the Local Government to another important matter. The income derived from the fair is, after defraying from it the necessary expenditure incurred in connection with the management of the fair, distributed among the Alfred Park, the Public Library, the Mayo Hall, the Church, and so forth. Surely nothing could be more objectionable than to spend the money realized from Hindū pilgrims at a religious fair on the support of such institutions: the money should be devoted to the establishment of a Sanskrit school and a library, or a hospital and a poor-house for Hindūs, or to other similar objects.

The *Rasul-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 22nd February, referring to the contemplated withdrawal of registration work from Tahsildars in these provinces, protests against the measure on the ground that the income of Tahsildars will be materially affected by the stoppage of their registration allowance; that they will be induced to receive bribes in consequence; and that the new special sub-registrars, whose pay will be only Rs. 30, will never be able to keep their hands clean.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Astadb-i-Hind* (Jalandhar), of the 20th February, publishes a long Urdu poem, written in rather violent language, in which the author complains of natives being killed by European soldiers, the acquittal of the culprits by European judges through race feeling, the payment of the cost of foreign wars like the Soudan campaign from the Indian treasury, the introduction of the income-tax, and so forth.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 17th February, gives a brief abstract of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the establishment of six Government scholarships for native students in England, approves of the measure, and observes that natives should feel highly thankful to both Professor Monier Williams, Lord Ripon, and Lord Dufferin for it.

Circulation,
415 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 20th February, urges that as the people have frequent occasion to deal with Municipal offices, the use of Hindi character should be introduced in those offices. They may correspond with Government officers in any language they please, but Hindi should be the medium of communication between them and the people.

Suggested introduction of
Hindi character in Municipal
offices.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raflq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th February, advertising to the prosecution and conviction of the *Nasim-i-Sahar* newspaper of Budaun, under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, for publishing an advertisement for the sale of aphrodisiacs in obscene terms, remarks that the use of such terms is unavoidable in advertisements of the kind in question. There are hundreds of medical books in which worse terms are to be found, but is Government prepared to destroy them?

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th February, says that there is no doubt that the approaching installation of the Mahá-rája of Kashmír will be attended by great feasts and rejoicings, especially if the Viceroy himself graces the occasion with his presence as is expected, but that His Highness would do well to introduce necessary reforms at the time in order to make the event memorable in the history of the State. *First*, measures should be taken to revise the settlement through some experienced British revenue officers, with a view to reduce the present heavy assessments which press severely on cultivators. The farming system which is in vogue in the State for the collection of revenue is responsible for a great deal of oppression and extortion, and should, therefore, be put a stop to. *Secondly*, the public service should be recruited from among able and honest persons, and they should be paid adequately. The exclusion from the different branches of the public service of Musalmáns, who form the bulk of the population in the State, is unjust and a cause of dissatisfaction among them. This evil should be remedied. *Thirdly*, the spread of education should be encouraged. To say nothing of the University examinations, only one or two boys from the schools in the State have yet competed for the middle school examination. *Fourthly*, arrangements should be made for the regular distribution of pay to the army. (To be continued.)

The *Khairkhudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 18th February, advertising to the institution of a suit for two and a half lakhs of rupees before the Resident in Kashmir by one Shaikh Pira Sháh against the Kashmir Darbár, observes that three or four more suits will shortly be instituted. Hence it is high time that the Darbár should endeavour to conciliate the aggrieved parties, in order to prevent them from laying their grievances before the Resident. The *Khairkhudh* has more than once drawn the attention of the State officers to the subject in vain.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th February, says that the *Asaf* newspaper of the Deccan, after quoting instances of misconduct on the part of some Sikh soldiers in the service of the Nizám, charges Sikhs as a class with insubordination and bitter enmity to Musalmáns, and recommends the dismissal of all the Sikh troops employed under the Nizám's Government. The *Raftq* condemns the general charge brought against the Sikh community as quite unfounded, and observes that the Sikhs are a very respectable and peaceful people, and that Muhammadans stand under great obligations to them. As regards the individual instances of misbehaviour among Sikh soldiers at Hyderabad, bad persons are to be found in every class and community.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, endeavours to answer the charge of high-handedness preferred by the *Raftq-i-Hind* of Lahore and some other newspapers against Sir Lepel Griffin in his dealings with Sadiq Hasan, and to justify his proceedings.

Circulation,
208 copies.

RAILWAY.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, complains that the want of privies in the third-class railway carriages on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line is a source of great inconvenience and loss to passengers. People who

Circulation,
150 copies.

are obliged to go to the privy at a station, leaving their baggage in their carriages, are often left behind by the train and lose their property; sometimes sick persons and children satisfy their calls of nature in the carriages, to the inconvenience of other passengers. Hence it is necessary that the third-class carriages should be also provided with privies.

Circulation,
335 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 17th February, complains that two trains

Railway Station, Batála.

meet together at Batála in the morning and evening, and that the railway platform, which is rather small, is consequently so much crowded with passengers at the time that one finds it very difficult to get into or alight from a railway carriage. People often fall down on the flagging and are hurt. The railway authorities had better change the time-table, with a view to prevent the trains meeting at that station.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 13th February, Increase of crime at adverting to the case of a Sikh lady at Lahore who was lately robbed at her house and herself and her maid-servant killed by thieves, complains of the frequent occurrence of thefts in the city and says that robberies will not be checked until the police bestir themselves and suppress gambling, which is very prevalent there. (Almost all Lahore newspapers complain of the increase of crime in that city.)

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, complains So-called sale of their that, in the country situated between girls by Brahmans in Oudh. Fyzabad and Bhojpur, Brahmans and Chhatris are accustomed to sell their girls to well-to-do persons of their own castes under form of marriage. Persons even kidnap children belonging to the lower classes and sell them to people of higher classes. Sometimes these frauds are detected and form subjects of criminal prosecutions. The evil practice in question does not differ much from slave trade and should be put a stop to.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 19th February,

Circulation,
100 copies.

Mr. Malabari's visit to Aligarh and early marriage. publishes the proceedings of two public meetings held by the Hindús of Aligarh on the 13th and 14th February, on the occasion of Mr. Malabari's visit to the city. Rāja Jayakrishn Dās, C.S.I., presided, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Malabari and other gentlemen in condemnation of early marriage. An influential committee was formed to discourage the evil institution as much as possible.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khāndwa), of the 17th February,

Mr. Malabari and Hindú widow-marriage.

condemns Mr. Malabari's agitation for the introduction of widow-marriage among Hindús, concurs in Professor Wordsworth's strictures against the movement, and observes that the proposal is objectionable, both because it is calculated to destroy an old institution, and because it is of doubtful value in itself. Hindú physicians hold that a woman visited by more than one and the same man suffers in health, and that the children born of such a woman are also weak. The prohibition by Hindú religion of the remarriage of widows is based on this belief.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), in its issue of the 18th Feb-

Female education.

ruary and subsequent numbers, publishes a lecture which was delivered by a Pandit, employed in the Agra College, at the meeting of the Central Hindú Samáj at Allahabad during the late Christmas in favour of female education. The lecture endeavours to point out the advantages of female education and to answer the objections made to it.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz Singh	Feb. 15th	Feb. 19th.	203 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barakat Ali	" 20th	" 21st	"
3	Asbab-i-Hind	Amargarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilham Ali	" 15th	" 18th.	500
4	Asbab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 15th, 17th & 19th.	" 18th, 20th & 22nd.	"
5	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 14th	" 18th	250
6	Alau-l-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	" 8th	" 18th	150
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Hussain Khan.	" 16th	" 19th	65
8	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 17th & 20th.	" 20th & 23rd.	2,500
9	Akhbar-i-Chander	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 16th	" 23rd.	400
10	Amala-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	" 19th	" 23rd.	"
11	Alam-i-Tanzil	Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rahmatullah	" 16th	" 17th.	984 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Bai	" 16th & 20th.	" 19th & 22nd.	"
13	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	" 15th	" 18th	106 copies.
14	Anjash-i-Akhbar	Badliun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjed Humain	" 14th	" 21st	250
15	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Hindi	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 18th	" 18th	150
16	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" 18th & 20th.	" 17th & 22nd.	250
17	Andi	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmed Ali	" 16th	" 17th	183

18	Bahar Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	19th	22nd	100
19	Bahar Prakash	Moradabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Banwari Lal	15th	18th	150
20	Dababa-i-Qaisar	Rareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	20th	22nd	250
21	Dababa-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	15th	18th	500
22	Dabru-i-Mulk	Bhupal	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	3rd & 10th,	19th	313
23	Denish-i-Hind	Multan	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Raj Nath	17th	19th & 23rd,	150
24	Dakki Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-din	15th	20th	335
25	Dharm Jwan	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rejab Ali	15th	21st	500
26	Dharm Sabha Kapur-thala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Bawa Arjun Singh	18th	20th	365
27	Ghamkhanda-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Maharaj Kishun	13th & 20th,	17th & 22nd,	300
28	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sadar-i-din	18th	20th	633
29	Hindustan	Kalakanhar	Hindi	Daily	Raja Rampal Singh,	14th to 21st,	17th to 22nd,	139
30	Jagur Gazette	Jalpur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	17th & 20th,	19th & 23rd,	139
31	Jalwa-i-Azad	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khan	14th	17th	90
32	Jalwa-i-Tar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganehi Lal	16th	19th	265
33	Kandamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	15th	17th	560 copies (in-
34	Kash Patti-lal	Banaras	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	19th	21st	cluding 344
					M.A.			copies taken
35	Kari Vahan Sadha	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	15th	22nd	by Govt.).
36	Khair Khush-i-Azam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th & 20th,	20th & 23rd,	360 copies.
37	Khair Khush-i-Azam	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Kallu Ram	17th	21st	200
38	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narayan	16th	19th	175
39	Khair Khush-i-Kash	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Salig Ram	18th	21st	400
40	Khair Khush-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Birj Lal	23rd	23rd	200
41	Khair Khush-i-Siyah.	Punjab	Ditto	Ditto	Mahar Ahlan Khan,	14th	18th	450
42	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	16th, 18th & 20th.	18th, 21st & 23rd.	90
43	Marmar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	15th	19th	

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
44	Mashr-i-Qaiear	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ghulám Muhammad,	1886. Feb. 16th	1886. Feb. 18th	208 copies.
45	Mashr-i-Nár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgé Prasad	" 20th	" 22nd	50 "
46	Mishr-i-Darakshahán	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 17th	" 21st	100 "
47	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	" 14th	" 18th	240 "
48	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For January	" 23rd	350 "
49	Mitras Vidyá	Lahore	Hindí	Weekly	Makund Ram	Feb. 15th	" 17th	400 "
50	Mufid-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Amir Singh	" 16th	" 18th	700 "
51	Mulla Dostad	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh	" 15th	" 18th	"
52	Mulki Shuhda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fasla-l-din	" 13th	" 20th	"
53	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alijan	" 15th	" 23rd	50 "
54	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ráhu-llah Khan	" 16th & 20th	" 18th & 21st	275 "
55	Najmu-l-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	" 15th	" 22nd	200 "
56	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	" 15th	" 17th	325 "
57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	" 16th	" 19th	"
58	Nasim-i-Jaungpur	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Isháq	" 12th	" 23rd	175 "
59	Nasim-i-Sakar	Badám	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiás Ahmad	For February	" 18th	181 "
60	Nigamondiyán	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Debi Prasad	Feb. 16th	" 23rd	100 "
61	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Fahimul-din	" 18th	" 19th	755 "
62	Nisr Afshan	Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton	" 20th	" 20th	140 copies (in-
63	Nisr-i-Abed	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	cluding 48 copies taken by Govern- ment).

64	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	20th	...	403 copies.
65	Nusratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	" 17th	" 21st	...	200 "
66	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Basudeva Bhaskar	...	" "	" 18th	...	415 "
67	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Sheo Prasad	...	" 17th to 23rd,	"	17th to 23rd,	732 copies (in-cluding 90 copies taken by Govern-ment).
68	Oudh Punch	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajid Husain	...	4th & 11th,	17th & 23rd,	...	375 copies.
69	Panjabi Akhdar	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	13th	17th	...	275 "
70	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Firozu-l-din	...	17th	20th	...	80 "
71	Pandit Akhdar	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	...	16th	18th	...	295 "
72	Pravag Samachar	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	17th	17th	...	600 "
73	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	20th	23rd	...	"
74	Quadrat	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Baksh	...	20th	21st	...	125 "
75	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	20th	28th	...	400 "
76	Rafiq-i-Akhdar	Bombay	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	15th & 22nd,	17th & 22nd,	...	400 "
77	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Khadim Ali	...	16th, 18th & 20th.	18th, 21st & 23rd.	...	550 "
78	Religious Gazette	Ajmere	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	Murad Ali	...	16th	17th	...	315 "
79	Rain Prakash	Rashtam	...	Urdu	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	Jan. 28th	19th	...	150 "
80	Reformer	Gurdaspur	...	Ditto	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	Feb. 13th	"	...	700 "
81	Rondash	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	17th to 22nd,	17th to 23rd,	...	600 "
82	Satya-l-Akhdar	Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Dwarka Nath	...	18th	21st	...	264 "
83	Satya-l-Hind	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Balaji Das	...	16th	18th	...	400 "
84	Satya-l-Quadr	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quadr.	...	18th	20th	...	280 "
85	Sarjan Kirti Sudhar,	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Banshi Dhar	...	15th & 23rd,	19th & 23rd,	...	216 "
86	Shafiq-i-Sudhar	Lahore	...	Arabic	...	Registrar of the Pan-jab University.	...	For February	22nd	...	80 "
87	Shafiq-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	13th & 20th,	17th & 23rd,	...	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
88	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Hasan	Feb. 16th	1886.	108 copies.
89	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim,	"	"	175 "
90	Siraj-i-Akbar	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Fuqir Muhammad	" 15th	"	400 "
91	Sudra-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 20th	"	160 "
92	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r a t h i	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 17th	"	210 "
93	Sudra-i-Quiseri	Bampur	Hindi.	Ditto	Muhammad Rasid	" 18th	"	125 "
94	Tahsil	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 19th	"	80 "
95	Tamannat	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Patan Chaud	" 16th	"	150 "
96	Tuhyen-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 20th	"	80 "
97	Tatya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	" 16th	"	260 "
98	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chaud	" 15th to 20th	"	975 "
99	Vrati Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 18th	"	120 "
100	Wagya-i-Alem	Ghampur	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-i-din Ahmad,	" 15th	"	250 "
101	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sabit Ali	" 16th	"	"

ALLAHABAD :

The 22nd February, 1886.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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